

commanded the school of Auxonne before the Revolution, the sum of one hundred thousand francs, as a memento of gratitude for the care which that brave General took of us when we were lieutenant and captain under his orders.¹

2. Item. To the son or grandson of General Dugomier, who commanded in chief the army of Toulon, the sum of one hundred thousand francs. We, under his orders, directed that siege, and² commanded the artillery; it is a testimonial of remembrance for the marks of esteem, affection, and friendship which that brave and intrepid General gave us'.²

3. Item. We bequeath one hundred thousand francs to the son or grandson of the deputy of the Convention, Gasparin, representative of the people to the army of Toulon, for having protected and sanctioned with his authority the plan we had given, which procured the capture of that city, and which was contrary to that sent by the Committee of Public Safety. Gasparin, by his protection, sheltered us from the persecution and ignorance of the staff officers who commanded the army before the arrival of my friend Dugomier.³

4. Item. We bequeath one hundred thousand francs to the widow, son, or grandson of our *aide de camp*, Muiron, killed at our side at Arcola, covering us with his body.

5. Item. Ten thousand francs to the subaltern officer, Cantillon who has undergone a trial upon a charge of having endeavored to assassinate Lord Wellington, of which he was pronounced innocent. Cantillon had as much right to assassinate that *oligarchist* as the latter had to send me to perish upon the rock of St. Helena. Wellington, who proposed this outrage, attempted to justify it by pleading the interest of Great Britain. Cantillon, if he had really assassinated

¹ The Baron Dutheil or Duteil commanded the School of Artillery at Auxonne when Lieutenant Bonaparte rejoined his regiment there in May, 1788. General Duteil was at Nice when Bonaparte, then Captain of Artillery, joined there in June, 1793, and he had the young Captain attached to one of the companies of artillery.

² General Jean Francis Coquille Dugomier, highly praised by Napoleon, was nominated by the influence of the two Robespierres and of Ban-as to supersede Carteaux (or rather nominally Doppet) in the attack of Toulon in 1793. After his arrival the siege rapidly progressed. He was killed in 1794 while in command of the Army of the Eastern Pyrenees. Gasparin and Salicetti, the two representatives of the Assembly with Carteaux' army when it attacked Toulon, nominated Bonaparte to succeed

the head of the artillery, Donmartin, wounded on the 7th of September, 1793. Gasparin was much taken with Bonaparte, and patronized him and his family, then in distress in France. Gasparin, writing to Salicetti on 30th September, 1793, says, " Bonna Parte [*sic*], the only captain fit to plan operations, has already too much work in the management of all details of the artillery" (lung's *Bonaparte*, tome ii. pp. 380-386). Napoleon at St. Helena said that Gasparin got his plan for taking Toulon adopted, and opened his career (*Memorial*, tome i. pp. 1(54r-106).